BEFORE THE BOARD OF OIL, GAS AND MINING

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

IN AND FOR THE STATE OF UTAH

IN THE MATTER OF THE REQUEST FOR AGENCY ACTION OF GENWAL RESOURCES, INC., PETITIONER AND PERMITTEE; DIVISION OF OIL, GAS AND MINING, RESPONDENT -- REQUEST FOR BOARD REVIEW OF DIVISION ORDER DO10A, REQUIRING BONDING FOR THE PERPETUAL TREATMENT OF MINE WATER DISCHARGE AT THE CRANDALL CANYON MINE IN EMERY COUNTY, UTAH.

DOCKET NO. 2010-026 CAUSE NO. C/015/0032F

REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

TAKEN AT: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1594 West North Temple, Suite 1210

Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

DATE: January 26, 2011

TIME: 11:37 a.m. to 2:59 p.m.

REPORTED BY: Jeff S. Eaton, RPR/CSR

ATKINSON-BAKER, INC. COURT REPORTERS 500 North Brand Boulevard, Third Floor Glendale, California 91203 800-288-3376

Job No. A40AB0F

DOCKET NO. 2010-026 JANUARY 26, 2011

1 received your briefs and we've read your briefs BOARD OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING: 3 of the briefs that we've already gone into. Wi	fs. So I'm
BOARD OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING: 2 hoping that the legal argument is not just a re-	
Douglas E. Johnson, Chairman	hat I'd
4 Ruland J. Gill, Jr. 4 like to do is limit you to 30 minutes each, star	ting
Jake Y. Harouny 5 James T. Jensen 5 with Ms. Dragoo, and go through your case. S	So we'll
Kelly L. Payne 6 take 30 minutes each, one hour total, and the	n break for
6 Samuel C. Quigley Jean Semborski 7 Junch. And then get into questions by the box	ard
7 8 regarding this matter. Is that acceptable to e	verybody?
8 DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, AND MINING: 9 John R. Baza, Director 9 MR. ALDER: Yes, it is.	
Dana Dean, Associate Director, Mining 10 MS. DRAGOO: Yes.	
John Rogers, Associate Director, Oil and Gas Jim Springer, Public Information Officer 11 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Good.	Let's proceed
11 Steve Schneider, Administrative Policy Coordinator 12 that way, then.	
Julie Ann Carter, Secretary to the Board 13 Go ahead, Ms. Dragoo. Why don't you	ı take till
13 ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL: 14 about 10 minutes after 12, if you need that lo	ng.
14 Steven F. Alder - Division Attorney Michael S. Johnson - Board Attorney 15 MS. DRAGOO: All right. Great. Thank	-
Fredric J. Donaldson - Division Attorney 16 Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity	
GENWAL RESOURCES, INC. 17 this matter to the board and appreciate the b	
17 18 today.	
Denise A. Dragoo, Esq. 18 James P. Allen, Esq. 19 On behalf of Genwal Resources, we've	
15 West South Temple, Suite 1200 20 petitioned for review of a Division order issued	
Beneficial Tower Salt Lake City, Utah 84101 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101 August 16th, 2010. And we're specifically que	
20 (801) 257-1900 22 two aspects of that order	
21 23 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Could you spec	ak
23 24 MS_DRAGOO: Oh sure	an
25 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you.	
	D 4
Page 2	Page 4
1 PROCEEDINGS 1 MR. GILL: A lot closer for those of us	s that
2 JANUARY 26, 2011 11:37 a.m. 2 are hearing impaired.	5 triat
3 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let's go back on the 3 MS. DRAGOO: All right. Good. I'll s	neak
4 record. 4 louder. Thank you. Genwal is challenging t	
5 This is Docket No. 2010-026, Cause No. 5 of that Division order and has complied with	
6 C/015/0032F, in the matter of the request for agency 6 three. Basically, we're seeking to vacate the	
7 action of Genwal Resources, Incorporated, Petitioner and 7 bonding and treatment requirements that ar	
8 Permittee; Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, Respondent. 8 paragraphs 3 and 5 of that order. And we're	
9 Request for board review of Division order DO10A, 9 vacate on two bases. First is factual, the op	_
residence to the second of the	
requiring bonding for the perpetual treatment of mine 10 does not believe that this is the accedence water discharge at the Crandall Canyon Mine in Emery 11 water-quality standard is going to continue part 11 water-quality standard is going to continue p	
County, Utah. 12 and so we'll have a factual presentation on t 13 Ms. Dragoo, you're representing the 13 event that the board uphold these two provi	
	SIUIIS at a
	gal and
	-
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regulator, dutility to require perpetual sol	_
And, Mr. Alder, you're representing the State? 18 has also failed to follow its own bonding and MR. ALDER: Representing the Division in this 19 adjustment rules in proposing this perpetual	
CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So what I'd like to 21 Genwal is in compliance right now. It has on	
do, it's about 20 minutes of 12 now. We're only hearing 22 water treatment facility at considerable expe	
legal argument today. We're not having any witnesses.	
MR. ALDER: That's correct. 24 treatment facility. That water treatment fac	
25 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So I would we've 25 and running. It's working. And the operato	_
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1	water-quality standards now so there's not a violation	1	immediately post a perpetual bond and, also, to
2	of an EPS water-quality standards and at this point	2	construct post-mining treatment facilities and to bond
3	there's no violation of the mine permit.	3	those facilities.
4	The Division order, itself, is not an	4	We're contesting that perpetual bonding
5	enforcement, it's not like a notice of violation. It's	5	requirement on two bases. First, the Division failed to
6	just a notice to the operator that it needs to revise	6	follow its own bond adjustment requirements. And,
7	it's mining and reclamation plan. So we're not in the	7	second, it actually doesn't have statutory or regulatory
8	enforcement posture at this point.	8	authority to require a perpetual bond for long-term
9	In addition, Genwal is in compliance or is	9	water-quality treatment. I'm going to address the first
10	proceeding to be in compliance with the Division order.	10	of those issues and Mr. Allen will address the second.
11	It has constructed the water treatment facility, it	11	So now turning to the Division order, itself.
12	has the first of the test requirements under the	12	If you look at paragraph 3 and I think that's up on the
13	Division order is to conduct additional data gathering	13	screen, but paragraph 3 of the Division order
14	and water laundering. That is being done. That was	14	essentially provides that the operator must
15	done immediately upon receipt of the order. And, in	15	immediately and by immediately they mean within 60
16	addition, the mining reclamation plan has been revised	16	days post a bond or provide an annuity which will
17	to reflect its additional data gathering and monitoring	17	yield a yearly payment sufficient to cover mine-water
18	requirements.	18	treatment costs in perpetuity.
19	The operator's also provided as-built drawings	19	Am I getting through to Mr. Gill? Can you
20	for the Division regarding the water treatment facility,	20	hear me? No eye contact, probably not.
21	provided operational costs for how that water treatment	21	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes.
22	facility is being operated. It's also amended the	22	MS. DRAGOO: Okay. Good.
23	probable hydrologic consequences to reflect the current	23	MR. GILL: Better.
24	conditions set forth that are reflected at the mine.	24	MS. DRAGOO: The Division has just has
25	And they just on Monday submitted a work plan to conduct	25	estimated that this yearly annual operating cost is to
	Page 6		Page 8
4		,	
1	a hydrogeologic study over the next year and that study	1	be \$325,000 and they've just chosen this, there's
2	will take a look at what is the source of the water	2	nothing in the Division order that substantiates this
3	discharge from the Jones Valley Fault. That will take	3	325,000-dollar cost and requires that there be a bond
4	us about a year to complete and the Division has	4	posted immediately and then once a bond is posted, then
5	provided us until November of 2011 to provide that	5	the Division will have an informal conference and will
6	report.	7	accept the operator's request for bonding adjustment.
7	So the operator is in compliance with		So this procedure is actually absolutely
8	water-quality standards. It has built a water treatment	8	opposite to what the mandatory bonding adjustment
	facility at considerable expense and is in compliance	10	provisions provide. Under the bond adjustment
10	with the Division order.		provisions, at first they're subject to the requirements
11	But the focus of today is really on two	11	regarding the termination of a bond and basically in
12	aspects of that Division order and that has to do with	12 13	order to determine the bond, there has to be an approved
13 14	perpetual bonding and you can't hear me?	14	permit or there has to be an approved amendment to the
	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Gill's having a hard		permit, and then there has to be a detailed cost
15 16	time.	15 16	estimate submitted by the operator based on that amendment.
17	MS. DRAGOO: All right.	17	
18	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: If you could move that a	18	In this case there is no long-term treatment plan. The Division does not require the long-term
19	little bit closer. MS_DPAGOO: Okay, Is that better?	19	
20	MS. DRAGOO: Okay. Is that better?	20	treatment plan until later in the process. So there is nothing to base the perpetual bond amount on. By the
21	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: That's better.	21	way, that's a mandatory requirement under 645-301-830.
22	MS. DRAGOO: Good. All right.	22	Second, since there is no specific bond estimate,
23	MR. GILL: Much better. Thank you.	23	there's really no basis for the \$325,000, which becomes
24	MS. DRAGOO: The focus of our argument today	24	
25	is to request the board to vacate paragraphs 3 and 5 of the Division order which deal with the requirement to	25	speculative. Just to give you an idea of how much money this is and I think the Division would agree, in order
2 3	the Division order which deal with the requirement to		uno io ana i unink une Division would agree, in ordel
	Page 7		Page 9

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to come up with \$325,000 annually, at today's interest rates, you'd have to have an annuity up to the tune of about 30 to \$33 million to generate \$325,000 annually at the 1 percent interest rates that are garnered today.

So the Division has requested, amazingly, within 60 days that the operator go out into the market and obtain a 30-million-dollar annuity and then we'll talk about, you know, whether this is the appropriate amount or not. And, once again, just to give you an idea, we just took a look at the Division's surety bond summary for 2009 and it indicates that total bonds that are held by the State is only 57 million. So they want to have one operator essentially double that by increasing it by \$37 million. And, so, I mean, that's a very large number.

There are 28 operators that currently hold bonds. Those bonds are generally in the amount of 1 to 2 million. I think recently there was in the amount of 6 million for a surface coal mine but nothing in the range of \$30 million. So this is an exceptional request, a very unusual request, a very high amount of money, and it's based on nothing. There's nothing in the record that establishes the \$325,000 operating costs. There's no estimate. There's no approved mining plan. So, clearly, the Division is way out on a limb on

for adjustment of the bond. And in light of that we would require that that perpetual bond requirement be vacated. That's one of the bases. In fact, any one of the bases that we briefed could be a basis for vacating the perpetual bonding and treatment requirements.

But Mr. Allen has discussed -- we also believe that the perpetual bonding requirements should be vacated for statutory and regulatory authority. He'll provide that will provision for you.

MR. ALLEN: Thank you.

Members of the board. You have our legal briefs and we appreciate the time you invest in reading those and in compliance with the chairman's request, we won't just rehash those today. There are three legal points I want to bring up and discuss with you in this hearing, however.

The first is really Genwal's position. Quite simply that the law hasn't provided the tool that the Division wishes to use to address this problem. And that's really the core of our argument is whether this tool, providing a long-term financial or financial assurance to treat post-mining discharge is in the toolbox that the statutes and rules provide. So that's the first legal point I want to cover.

The second legal point has to do with the need

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this one and their bond person ask-questions-later approach is simply not appropriate.

In addition, the Division violated it's own mandatory procedures for due process prior to actually enforcing the bond or requiring the bond, the operator has an opportunity to review the bond estimate at an informal conference. And that informal conference, according to the rules, is to be provided prior, not after the bond is established.

In this case the Division argues that that's fine, we'll give you the informal conference after you post the 30-million-dollar bond and then you can ask questions about it and we'll readjust, you know, if we think that's appropriate and that's just not according to the Division's procedures and rules and it's inconsistent with due process.

The other failure of the Division in this whole matter with respect to this hearing is there was never any notice to the surety, that's also a mandatory requirement. What the Division did do was it notified IPA, the co-owner of the Genwal operation, and threatened it with enforcement action. It didn't mention anything about a bond or an informal conference and it never sent that letter to the surety. So the Division hasn't complied with any of the requirements

for rulemaking and we raised that issue in our briefs. And I'll tell you in my discussion this morning why in some senses I regret making that argument because I think the problem is more fundamental.

And, third, and I think this is one of the more important things we need to get to today, is what we can learn from the other states that have attempted to address long-term mine-discharge issues. The bottom line on that as we'll discuss today is more law is necessary if Utah chooses to go down the same road that other states have gone.

To the first of the issues regarding whether the statutes and rules provide this tool in the Division's toolbox. You are aware that statutory structure that Utah operates its coal program, under primacy from the Federal Surface Mining and Control Act by virtue of implementing Utah's own statutes and rules. And it is Utah's own statutes and rules that are controlling in this matter.

The relevant law for this particular matter is found in Utah Code, section 40-10-15 providing for reclamation bonding. The rules implementing reclamation bonding are found at R645-301-800. And those statutes and rules provide for bonding to assure that mining sites are reclaimed sufficient for their post-mining

land use when mining is complete.

For our purposes there are really two legal questions regarding the Division's authority. The first is, can the Division require an operator to adjust its bond for this particular purpose, to provide for long-term financial assurance of treatment of a post-mining discharge?

The second question is, can the Division require the type of financial assurance and the type of financial instrument that they have proposed in this case under its existing bonding authority?

In Utah statutes, three types of financial assurance are authorized to bond for coal-mining reclamation: A surety bond, which, as you know, is a third-party guarantee to meet an obligation. It's essentially a contract between the operator and the surety, with the Division being the beneficiary of that contract.

Under some circumstances which rarely come up an operator is permitted to demonstrate its own financial capability and self-bond. That is a fairly high bond -- high bar and it doesn't happen very often.

The third type authorized in the rules is what's called a collateral bond. At the option of the operator our legislature has authorized operators to

out that the law is intended to prevent the burden of reclaiming sites from falling back on the public and that sets forth the means by which the government can accomplish that objective and those are the bonding mechanisms we've just discussed.

As another example, bond adjustments are authorized -- for operating mines is authorized under the statute for in two circumstances; first, if there's been a change in acreage or, second, if there's a change in the future costs of reclamation. Now, that second circumstance might sound promising but reclamation is a defined term in the rules. And it means action to restore the surface of mined land to a condition sufficient to accomplish its approved post-mining land use.

And what the Division is proposing in this case regarding funding perpetual treatment of water as reclamation doesn't fit squarely into that definition. The conclusion we draw is that bond adjustment is the wrong tool to address this problem. And if that conclusion is a little bit troubling, I think we need to realize that Utah's act and Utah's coal program addresses a vast array of issues and problems. It's one of the most detailed statutes on our books.

And then that statute provides bonding to deal

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post three types of collateral: U.S. Government securities; bank certificates of deposit; or cash up to the FDIC insurance limit, which is \$250,000 right now.

An the important point is none of these is a funding mechanism. None of these authorized financial instruments are intended or set up to generate a stream of cash flow sufficient to fund an ongoing treatment operation.

The other important point is trust funds and annuities aren't among the kind of financial instruments that our legislature has provided as acceptable forms of bonding for reclamation. I should also mention that the federal statute authorizes what's called alternative bonding systems, that the secretary of the interior for the federal program is authorized to promulgate rules providing other bonding structures that might meet unique situations. And that exists in the federal statutes, Utah's legislature, for whatever reason, did not authorize either this board or the Division to set up alternative bonding systems in the Utah statute.

So the Division's focus in their briefs on the ends and objectives of its authority and its mandate only addresses half the question because the law also specifies, as you know, the means of achieving the ends.

As an example, the Division correctly points

with the smaller subset of the total amount of issues and problems that are addressed by Utah statute in its coal mining program and those are the choices and the compromises that are worked out in our legislatures.

As to my second point, I mentioned that I regretted a bit making the argument about the Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act. And the point is simply this, that as we look at the existing rules, as we look at the existing statutes, there just isn't explicit authority to require this type of a financial assurance mechanism. And whether one would engage in rulemaking and be able to produce that explicit authority is a little bit beside the point because it simply doesn't exist now. And so that's really all I wish to say regarding that, the rest of that argument is in our briefs and you've read it.

Finally, to the other jurisdictions that have addressed this matter. As I said, the other jurisdictions that have faced this problem and it's much more common in West Virginia, for example, have found that what they really need is more law on the books, that the basic law that's implemented under the Surface Mining Act hasn't been enough.

As to Tennessee, Tennessee has a coal regulatory program operated by the Office of Surface

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Mining on its behalf. And it's true, as the Division pointed out in their brief, that OSM asserted in a regulatory preamble, that it had authority under SMCRA to promulgate rules providing for long-term financial assurances of exactly the type we're talking about today.

But OSM never asserted, as the Division has, against Genwal that it had authority to do that without first promulgating rules. The other thing that I should point out is OSM, when they did promulgate rules providing for these kind of financial assurances, they relied on their authority to promulgate rules for an alternative bonding system and that's authority that's lacking right now in Utah.

But the third thing to say about Tennessee is that whole set of rules, that whole program that came up in the state of Tennessee came about in settling a lawsuit brought by the Mining Association, challenging exactly the statutory and regulatory authority. And rather than have the court reach that issue, the parties at OSM simply decided to agree to and promulgate these rules.

State of Pennsylvania has operated a form of long-term financial assurances for mining drainages for years, not under the authority of its coal program but

problems. And West Virginia was unable to pay for the treatment at all of the sites where bonds had either been forfeited or released so they took two actions. First is that they increased the amount of the per-ton charge so that there would be enough money to cover that. And the State of West Virginia, yeah, has now adopted rules taking this baby step. The rules provide for a study of whether individual site-specific long-term financial assurances of the type we're talking about today should be implemented in West Virginia either by statute or rule. So that's the status of the State of West Virginia.

One final point about the other states and then I'll be through. In each of these other states, the additional laws, whether they were statute or regulation, the additional laws provided important details about how the program would work that's completely absent from what the Division has proposed against Genwal. Some of the details that are provided are, What types of securities or financial instruments are acceptable in the long-term funding mechanism? Who makes decisions regarding the investment objectives of the securities or the deposits? Is any kind of a written agreement or contract required? Who signs it and who approves it? How long can an operator take to

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under the authority of its clean streams law, a local version of the Clean Water Act. But Pennsylvania has just obtained on August of last year OSM approval to integrate that into its coal regulatory program as an alternative bonding system. They promulgated rules setting forth an alternative bonding system, they obtained OSM approval for that.

I should also mention that Pennsylvania has from time to time implemented long-term financial assurances like trust funds or annuities as part of a voluntary settlement in consent decrees over enforcement actions for violations of the water-quality standards.

To West Virginia. The differences between Utah and West Virginia, I think, are the most extreme and illustrate just how far ahead of the curve the Division is on this particular issue. West Virginia, by legislative act established a two-tier bonding system. The lower tier was site specific and provided for reclamation of the surface land only. The second tier was not site specific. It provided for a per-ton charge on all coal produced, which went into a fund by which the state paid for treatment of post-mining discharge at sites that had either been abandoned or where the bond had been released.

That system, to put it mildly, had financial

fully fund the principal of a long-term financial
assurance? Does it have to be funded immediately as the
Division has demanded in this case or as in some other
states is there provision for ramping the principal up
over a period of time corresponding, perhaps, to the
life of the existing mining operation?
How should the proceeds of that investment

How should the proceeds of that investment vehicle or cash deposit be used? Do they get plowed back into the principal? Does it get paid out in order to pay existing treatment costs? And if proceeds are paid out to the operator, who is, after all, running a treatment facility, what kind of charges are appropriate and how is that audited? For the purposes of calculating the amount, how long is perpetual, 10 years, 25 years, 50 years? Some of the states address these kinds of things.

Important point, what happens to the conventional reclamation bond when mining is completed but you still have a treatment facility on site? Does the regulatory agency retain jurisdiction over the treatment facility and does it have to be separately inspected and bonded?

Now, the Division might tell you that it's fully capable of answering all these questions as they arise but our question for the board is, Why should

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6 (Pages 18 to 21)

Genwal have to put up with that under the current statutory and regulatory structure? Aren't they entitled to a little more certainty and better definition of the rules and if the Division is going to take this step towards long-term financial assurances, perhaps in a rulemaking process lots of other parties need to be -- need to weigh in on that.

The bottom line, the coal program, as it exists today, isn't set up to address long-term discharges by requiring site-specific funding under its existing bonding authority. Genwal doesn't believe it's necessary in this case but if the Division does, then it needs to have additional law on the books and that's the legal argument at this point.

MS. DRAGOO: Fine. I just wanted to conclude by addressing some of the unfounded and alarmist claims of abandonment that were raised by the Division.

This operator is here to stay. Utah American has three mines in Utah and it's not going to be abandoning its responsibilities at the Crandall Canyon Mine. It has informed BLM that it will be reopening the mine, or at least the southeast portion of that mine, sometime in 2012. So the operator's here to stay and the allegations of abandonment are really unfounded and really kind of inappropriate in our book.

to have them available as I will be referring to them.

And if you provide copies to the -- yeah, the Division. But, first, yeah, I'd like to use the projector, if I could, at least the one in front of you. And it would help if I could see it, too. Although, I can refer to the -- I don't need the screen. I've got the computer. If you have it on your computer screens.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: It's on.

9 MR. ALDER: Okay. Great.

So, first of all, let's not undersell this.
 This is an important question and it's an important

question for a lot of reasons. It isn't a question of whether or not Genwal's going to cut and run. The law assumes that bonding is a necessary aspect, one of the tools as has been stated, that need to be in the chest of the Division to make sure that all of the requirements of the act are complied with.

But this is an important case because it involves important environmental values, water that's used by the people of the state of Utah for recreation as well as domestic and agricultural issues. It's an important case because it involves a large amount of money, as has been stated. The potential liabilities to the company or to the citizens of the state of Utah are not insignificant and so this requires some careful

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The operator has been working with the Division to meet the requirements through the Division order. The operator has spent nearly half-a-million dollars in a treatment facility. This operator is not going to cut and run and so with that, we'd request that you vacate those perpetual bonding requirements and we will continue -- the operator will continue to meet the requirements of the Division order and will continue to meet its responsibilities under the operational program to meet water-quality standards and treat to meet those water-quality standards.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Dragoo, Mr. Allen.

Mr. Alder, would you will like to take 30 minutes, please?

MR. ALDER: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and members of the board.

I had a slightly longer oral argument prepared and I hope you'll bear with me as I try to shorten it and I would also like to have a little bit of time to address some of the more recent statements that have been made about the Division's action.

But, first of all, I'd like Julie to pass out a couple of exhibits. These are exhibits that you've seen that have been in the briefing, but I just want you

attention by the board.

Further, this is an important case because we're setting some precedent in Utah. This is an issue -- acid mine drainage is an issue that comes up quite often in the east and has been dealt with in those states but this is one, in fact, so far as the Division failed to determine the only instance where there's a potential for post-mining pollutional discharge that will require treatment after mining ceases.

And so we're asking the board to listen carefully to the Division's arguments and keep in mind that under this case and this petition that's been brought, the burden of proof is on the Petitioner, on Genwal, and that the Division, as it interprets and applies the rules and the statutes, has the expertise and is entitled to deference, and some degree of its own analysis and interpretation, as it applies those rules. And you'll see as we go through this, that's particularly important in this case.

I'd like you to first look at the findings that are contained in the Division order. That's the first document that's been handed out to you and it's the one that's on the screen now. This is the portion of Division Order 10A that contains the findings, which the parties have agreed for the purpose of this hearing,

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you can assume to be true. And I'm not going to go through them in any great detail but I think it's important to look at the timeline. And so the next exhibit is a timeline and you can refer to this Division order if you have any questions about the details. But the way this incident and this problem arose, and, of course, we're all familiar with the tragic and catastrophic coal burst that occurred on August 6th and August 16th of 2007. As a result of that, this mine was closed and eventually put into temporary suspension.

Probably most people lost track of what was happening after that. But on January 2008, unexpectedly, water began to flow from the mine portal. This water was not contaminated, it was a nonpollutional discharge but it required a permit change and Division Order 880 was issued on April 22nd requiring that the operator address these changes that needed to be addressed in the permit.

On October of that year, October of 2008 it was noted that iron concentrations which had been increasing, had consistently exceeded the water-quality standards. The gap in the timeline between October 28th and November 20 -- November 2009 is a period of time where there was a lot going on and I think you can refer to the earlier findings, but the

treatment were to cease. The Division determined to undertake its own hydrologic evaluation and prepared a 70-page report, which you will have the opportunity to examine in detail, as well as the contrary report assuming you uphold the right of the Division to request this bonding. As a result of that report, which was issued on June 7th, the Division issued its Division Order 10A on August 17th.

So the point here is the Division has not acted in haste, there have been four years of discharge, two years of contaminated discharge. The Division has worked with Genwal for a year and a half to adjust it and try to come up with this problem and contrary to the statements, what was suggested about being in compliance with the issue of 10A, is the Division still does not have the cost information that it has requested as part of 10A and it has consistently requested and so it did have to rely on its own estimate of \$325,000 when it asked that a bonding amount be set. But we'll get to the details of Division 10A and how that bonding amount process was to work in just a minute.

The other thing that needs to be gathered from this timeline is that the Division really had no choice but to issue 10A in light of the response by Genwal that they were not going to address and objected to the

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main thing is there was an attempt by the mining company and by the Division to work together to arrive at a chemical treatment and physical treatment method that would bring down the water-quality problems in a consistent manner.

Finally, after these problems continued to persist, on November 24th, 2009, more than a year ago, the DO9A was issued, which asked that Genwal address the high iron levels and for the first time asked that they include bonding to cover the costs of water treatment. That was revised on December 21st, 2009, and they were given an additional amount of time to comply with that order. So initially it was in November, they were given 30 days in December, they were given till March.

On March 1st, Genwal met with the Division and for the first time presented what they claimed were -- was a report to substantiate that the iron levels would naturally go down and, secondly, advised the Division that they would not comply with the request for bonding, they did not believe the Division had legal authority to require bonding for post-water -- I mean, post-mining water treatment.

This was a crucial point in the junction of this permit dispute. At that point in time there was a flat, no, and there was a continued violation if

authority of the Division to require any bonding to cover the costs of water treatment.

Now, the arguments that have been argued in the brief that was filed by Genwal has four arguments. The first one has, apparently, almost gone away which was that the act, itself, doesn't allow for bonding of water treatment. The second was the Division had to do rulemaking. The third was that the Division must wait until mining resumes before requiring additional bonding. And, finally, the last one, which we'd like to spend the most time with this morning is the Division should first determine the amount of bond and has failed to determine the amount of bond and follow its own rules.

So let me address that last point first, because I think that's what we're really down to. I think we've sort of beaten this down to now it's a question of how are we doing it, not can we do it. And I want to remind at you that, first of all, this is an unanticipated pollutional mine-drainage problem. Usually a permit would not be issued if this problem existed and so there were requirements that there would be adjustments in the mine permit, the law requires that. It says that when circumstances change, that the permit must be modified. So the Division followed the

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rules that address permit changes and that if we could look at the Rule 645-303-212, that's under permit changes. And it sets forth in there that, first of all, there would be an inspection by the Division. The Division held an inspection and the Division determined that the mine was not in compliance with this discharge, and I don't think that's a contested fact.

The Division then issued its order and that's the second step that was provided for under this Rule 303-212, and in that order they required that a permit modification or permit change application be provided. Now, under the rules of 303-220, a permit change application, of course, has to comply with all of the other requirements of 645-301 and 302.

So all those requirements, of course, include protecting the hydrologic regime as outlined in point one of our first brief and include providing adequate bonding, also, as pointed out in the brief.

Specifically, in addition, the Division followed the requirements of the bonding rules and those bonding rules are at 645-301-830.440. They're up there.

MR. ALLEN: And those say that, "When there is a permit revision or modification, that the Division will require an adjustment in the bond to conform to the

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: They are. Okay.

order. It has five steps that I think you'll find are reasonable methods for the Division to apply these rules that we've just gone through to the problem at hand.

Step 1 and step 2, won't have to spend much time on. Those address the need for additional monitoring and reporting in detail since this is not your typical water discharge problem.

Step 3 is a crucial one. Step 3 is one that requires an interim bond, trust fund, or other financial instrument in an amount sufficient to cover initial estimated annual operating costs of \$325,000 in perpetuity.

Now, there are some things about this language that I think should be important to the board. Genwal has taken issue with the word "perpetuity," and I've addressed that in the brief and I'd just like to point out that the language does not require that this bond be held in perpetuity, it merely requires that the amount be determined based on a calculation of costs sufficient to cover the obligation for a long period of time. And I won't go into that argument at this point.

The second thing is that the language provides for a bond, trust fund, or other financial instrument and provides the option to Genwal to propose how it would cover these costs.

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permit as revised."

So the Division did not make anything up. They didn't act arbitrarily or prematurely. They took the action required by the rules. They had an inspection. They concluded that a modification is required. They issued a Division, order which required modification and they required, as required by those rules, that they also modify the bond.

It was not premature. If anything, they gave an inordinate amount of time to Genwal to come up with a method and to try to get some costs so they could get their handles around this problem. In fact, OSM issued a 10-day notice directing the Division to take action to address both the discharge and the bonding.

So the third thing that I want to draw your attention to is the nature of the Division order that was issued. And so you can see that there was a substantial amount of cooperation, of working with the operator. There was a separate hydrologic study that determined that there was good reason to see that this discharge was going to continue and going to continue to need treatment. There was careful consideration, then, as to what actions should the Division take. And they issued the Division order.

I'd like you to just look at the Division

But the next thing that's important is in the following paragraph it says -- or in the following sentence of that same paragraph. It says, "The bond or yearly payment amount will be adjusted when Genwal Resources supplies more detailed cost information for the operation of a treatment system or based on the design and cost estimates for a post-mining reclamation phase treatment system.

There's nothing in this order that prohibits Genwal from giving that information as soon or -- and, frankly, would have -- should have provided it sooner if they had any objections to the amount. That is the basis for the determination of the bond is the cost of running the system. But the Division made its provision in the Division order, itself, that the amount will be adjusted when that information is available.

The next thing in the following paragraph provides that this posting of the bond is not done contrary to the rule as has been suggested today but, rather, this Division order incorporates the rules and it provides that the Division will be subject to approval of the Division, that's in the rules. I don't think that's contested, that any bond that's posted has to finally have the Division's approval. The Division has a final approval as to form and amount. But it will

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9 (Pages 30 to 33)

be based on a notice which provides for an informal conference and an opportunity for further input from Genwal.

So at this point I think I would like to point out that under the code, 40-1017.1 and 40-1012.1B and 40-106.9, the act provides that the Division is entitled to discretion and may enact additional requirements in applying and enforcing the act. And I think this is where the deference that the board can give to the Division and its application of these rules to these circumstances comes into play.

The circumstances are not made up. But they do require an application of the rules to the facts and I think it's been done in a fair and reasonable manner.

I think I'll skip the rest of the portions of the Division order except to point out to you that there's a continued refinement and opportunity to adjust the amount with the goal to have an amount and a surety that will be sufficient after mining ceases. I'm also going to skip argument 3. Argument 3 was that you shouldn't do this while the mine's in suspension. I think the rules clearly provide that temporary abandonment does not relieve the company of its obligations and, additionally, it would certainly be

foolish to allow someone not to address a problem just

this language from this rulemaking is important to the board for the reason that OSM, obviously, gave this language published in the Federal Register a great deal of thought and, frankly, they have stated the argument as to why the statute requires, not allows, but requires bonding in this circumstance much more succinctly than I

But it says, "SMCRA, it's implementing regulations and our policy require that the performance bond be sufficient to cover treatment of those discharges in the event that the permittee fails to do so." Now, when it refers to "those discharges" you can refer to the previous page where it talks about this rule and says that this bond -- this rule is to address the performance bond to cover the treatment of post-mining pollutional discharges.

So they go through the same arguments that we have. First of all, that, "SMCRA requires that each permittee post a bond conditional upon faithful performance of all of the requirements of the act and the permit.

Second, the act specifies that, "The amount of the bond shall be sufficient to assure completion of the reclamation plan if the work had to be performed on regulatory authority in the event of forfeiture."

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because they're in suspension.

I think the time remaining, I'd like to address -- have the board address the rulemaking argument and, specifically, I'd like to skip the arguments about Utah law and whether or not under Utah law rulemaking is required. I think that's been addressed in the briefs. I think that's pretty -- and, in fact, it's really very clear that rulemaking is not required by the Utah Rulemaking Act in this instance.

The thing that I think that has been pointed out as we deal with this rulemaking question is the rulemaking of other states and how that has application -- not direct application, but application as to what Utah can do and has done in this circumstance.

So I'd like to direct the board's attention to the other handout that I provided you, which is the Federal Register for the Tennessee rulemaking. And I'd ask you to turn to Page 9617. My technical abilities -- oh, jeez -- I was going to say, my technical abilities didn't allow me to make this on it but Fred's did. Thank you.

If you go down on the left column to the fourth paragraph where it begins, "SMCRA, it's implementing regulations and our policy." I think that

Again, we're not trying to be alarmists or discount the credibility of the company but the law requires that the bonding considered the potential of forfeiture.

Next it says that, "The amount of the bond or deposit required and the terms of each acceptance of the applicant's bond shall be adjusted by the regulatory authority from time to time as affected acreages are increased or decreased or where the cost of future reclamation changes." True, reclamation is a defined term but within the reclamation plan that's required by SMCRA and the rules is a hydrologic reclamation plan and that hydrologic reclamation plan, as I pointed out in my brief, includes treatment of discharges for permanent impoundment, requires protection of the hydrologic balance and all of the other things are part of the reclamation plan. And I think that the OSM mentions that here.

Now, briefly, OSM, as I deal with this
Tennessee rule, it dealt with an interesting history.
They talk about in 1979 OSM's rules said it was
discretionary with the agency whether or not they
required bonding under these circumstances, in an
unanticipated pollutional discharge, and they point out
that in 1983, after further experience when this act,
and the statutes and, frankly, the cases that had been

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decided, they determined that increases in bond amounts under these circumstances are mandatory, not discretionary.

If at any time the cost of future reclamation under the bond changes, regulatory authority is required to adjust the bond according to section 800.15A, thus, the amount of the bond for any increment must at all times be sufficient to assure completion of the reclamation plan if the work had to be done by the regulatory authority.

This is just common sense. I mean, if you had -- if you were the owner and you were bonding for your own personal residence and you had these kind of risks on your property, of course, these are the steps that you would take. And it goes through some additional information there about guidelines that were adopted and -- and then it talks about the Pennsylvania program and in the Pennsylvania program and in the West Virginia program that have been talked about, things are not the same, it's true.

In Pennsylvania they deal with these issues primarily under the Clean Water Act and issues under consent decrees under the Clean Water Act.

In West Virginia, thank goodness Utah does not have the problems that West Virginia has. In West

conclusion, the Division does not oppose the board looking at the rules and, in fact, I think the board -- the Division would concede that this is a difficult issue of how do you provide surety for such a long term that provides continued flow of money. There are other alternatives, but there's nothing in the statute, there's nothing in the Division order, and there's nothing in the rules that prohibit that from happening now and that is an acceptable response to this Division order.

We think that the board should uphold the Division order, at least the legal authority, should uphold the legal authority the way it was implemented by the Division, allow us to move to the next stage and the next stage will have the hydrologic evaluation report and we can determine to the finest degree you find necessary whether or not there is a probability that this problem needs to be dealt with by bonding and then we can move to the third stage, which is to address this question that Mr. Allen suggested has all kinds of possible answers, which is, What is the form of the surety? What is the amount of the surety?

But before we get to that we need to have some interim security in place and we need to go through the steps that are provided for in the rule for an informal

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Virginia they're pretty much upside down all the time and the citizens of the state of Utah -- of the state of West Virginia -- excuse me. The citizens of the State of West Virginia subsidize -- five minutes, thank you -- subsidize the program and it was exactly, in the cases cited in the brief, it was exactly that problem that the court found to be contrary to SMCRA and required that the operators fully fund their alternative system for this type of unexpected pollutional discharge.

But we don't have a taxpayer fund and bonding system in Utah so West Virginia isn't applicable but when you look at the bottom line of this rule and the conclusion that they reached with regard to their own proposed rulemaking, I would just ask you to look, finally, at -- on Page 9619, the last paragraph of the middle column where they say, "The successful implementation of trust and annuities in the Pennsylvania program and our exclusive addition of trust lands and annuities as an ABS in Tennessee with this rulemaking demonstrate that adequate authority for the use of trust funds and annuities is already available under SMCRA." In other words, rulemaking isn't required. "SMCRA and it's implementing regulations, therefore, a national rule is not needed."

So I think that the board can reach the same

conference and, hopefully, we'll get some additional
 information as they comply with the rest of the Division
 Order 10.

I think I've -- have I taken all my time?
CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Two minutes.
MR. ALDER: Two minutes left? I think I'll save those two minutes.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. We appreciate both parties limiting themselves to the 30 minutes we specified. Let's go ahead and take a break for lunch and then we will resume. Can everyone be back at 1:30? Let's shoot for 1:30 and then we'll resume questions for the board.

Thank you.

(Lunch Recess taken.)

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Let's go back on the record. Okay. Questions from the board?

MR. GILL: Start on this side and move down.

20 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: However we'd like to go. 21 Go ahead.

22 MF

MR. GILL: As I look at this, kind of as a board put in a position of choosing between the repugnant and the disastrous. I mean, that's how I begin to see this thing and so I'm wondering how to

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frame a solution that is meaningful, equitable, and fair. And I was looking at the statute, in particular 40-10-6, subparagraph 9, and I'll read that to you. It says that, "Generally, the Division and the board have authority, quote, to do all other things and to take such other actions retroactively or otherwise within the purposes of this chapter as may be necessary to enforce its provisions."

And so the -- the quandary I'm in is I believe that we need to make sure operators know the rules of the game before they play. I find it bad and offensive to change the rules after somebody's invested their money and is on the playing field. By the same token, the statute requires us to get a result, the end result is land that's reclaimed, and to the extent there's a condition, as I defined it, as unforeseen comes up, how do we deal with that?

And so it comes to then -- I divide the discussion, then, into two areas. The first one is what does the Division have the power or what should it be doing? Clearly, they should have guidelines and rules and to that extent, Mr. Allen, I think your comment has a lot of weight, but by the same token, there is an existing rule out there that says, If you do have changed circumstances, the bond can be reviewed and

MR. GILL: Closer to the mic if you would.

MS. DRAGOO: Addressing the second question first and then I'll let Jim address the first question.

But regarding unforeseen circumstances, I think we are jumping the gun here a bit. You know, the -- right now the Division is not following its own rules regarding how to bond this situation.

Under the rules there has to be a long-term treatment plan. It has to be approved. There is no long-term treatment plan, it has been approved. Once it's approved then the operator goes forward with a cost estimate. The operator can't conform to the cost estimate until it knows, you know, what it's estimating. And then the Division reviews those costs and schedules a hearing and notifies the surety and then everyone gets a chance to say their piece. So that hasn't happened in this case.

MR. GILL: And in your view, that's a condition precedent.

MS. DRAGOO: Yes, it is a condition precedent, not in my view but in the rules, the rules are mandatory. So, yeah.

If you'll take a look at -- you talk about adjustment of amount that's in 830.400. That goes to the procedures of how the Division will notify the

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changed.

So my questions then begin, first of all, without suggesting that this is a conclusion, if you were to have some resolution, question number one is would the State have to be the ownership of that bond or if it were an annuity would the State be the one that would own that annuity or could it contract with someone?

The second one would be, what happens if the unforeseen circumstance on its own changes to where it's no longer an issue? So you've set up this elaborate structure to pay for the long-term care of this unintended consequence and then it goes away, how do you get the money back to you guys? And how do we do that under some sort of rule?

So I'm just -- I'm going to let you address those two issues first and then I'll follow up.

MS. DRAGOO: Okay.

MR. GILL: Because the repugnant is to have Genwal have to put up an inordinate amount of money. The disastrous is for the State of Utah and its taxpayers to pay for what you should have paid for. So those there's the dilemma.

Address that, please, if you would.

MS. DRAGOO: Well, just addressing that --

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permittee of any proposed adjustment and provide an opportunity for an informal conference on the adjustment, so that's got to happen before the bond is adjusted and that hasn't happened in this case.

In addition, in determining the bond amount, that's under 830.100. It depends on the requirements under 120 of the approved permit, the reclamation plan, and, second, it depends on the detailed estimated cost and supporting calculations submitted by the permit applicant. That hasn't happened here.

So I think we're just getting the cart before the horse. What, the Division actually came up with a good recommendation and has a -- Page 3 of the Division order findings, the hydrologic evaluation, the Division, itself, made recommendations that there be information collection, which is happening, that there be a provision of the hydrologic consequences, which has happened, and that the operator complete a comprehensive investigation and a treatment study, which is a treatability study, the operator's undertaking that, and that then there should be revision of the operational treatment system.

And they don't even get into the question of long-term treatment. So until those studies are done, you know, then the next paragraph is the Division

1 jump -- or the Division order then jumps to requiring 1 a lot to address the potential disaster that we're --2 perpetual treatment of mine-water discharge without 2 we're contemplating and at this point Genwal has 3 3 having those studies and those studies are very avoided. But the narrower question is is the bonding --4 important, the data collection is very important, the 4 the reclamation bonding mechanism also available? And 5 treatability is very important, and all of those will go 5 that's the point of dispute. 6 6 into, you know, if we determine that the problem is MR. GILL: All right. Mr. Alder, would you 7 7 perpetual, then we'll go into a plan, the plan will then respond to if you disagree? 8 8 be approved. MR. ALDER: Yes, I'd like to. 9 9 MR. GILL: Point made. First of all, I think that Ms. Dragoo has kind 10 MS. DRAGOO: Then estimates, you know, but 10 of conflated the portion of the rules that deal with 11 11 we're just jumping the gun here. I think that's where adjustment of bonds and I'd like to just look at the 12 we're at. 12 language a little more carefully. 13 13 MR. GILL: Jim, what's the next? These are all the 301 rules that deal with 14 14 MR. ALLEN: The answer to your question about bonding in the 800 section so under 800 or 820.100, this 15 15 how contingences in the future would be addressed, is the one where she referred to where it says, "After a 16 whether the bonded amount would need to be adjusted 16 permit application under 645-301 has been approved," 17 17 again if, for example, treatment were no longer then she says, "Then we ask for bonding," but, actually, 18 18 necessary. The first thing to say is that those are the rest of that says, "But before a permit is issued, 19 exactly the questions that the Office of Surface Mining 19 the applicant will file with the Division on a form 20 20 felt were worthy of additional rulemaking in the state prescribed and furnished by the Division a bond or bonds 21 21 of Tennessee, to answer those very questions. for performance made payable to the Division and 22 22 The second answer is, you know, there's always conditioned upon faithful performance of all the 23 23 a bond, you know, a bond release action. The problem, requirements of the State program, the permit, and the 24 24 reclamation plan." and as you're aware, an operator can apply for release 25 25 of its bond upon completion of successful reclamation. So that's the argument that we've made before, Page 48 Page 46 1 1 The problem, as I see it, is the successful reclamation that bonding has to cover all these things including 2 2 standards are written in terms of revegetation and protection of the water resources. 3 3 reclamation of the surface, and it doesn't really give But the language that she refers to where it 4 4 you much definition about what kind of standard would says, "After a permit application has been approved," 5 5 apply to releasing a bond that was held for the purpose that part's true but the second part says, "But before a 6 of post-mining water treatment. 6 permit is issued." The reason for that is you don't 7 7 Now, if I may, Mr. Gill, I'd like to take want disturbance and problems to start until you've got 8 issue with your comment about the disastrous. Under the 8 a bond in place. The difference is under a adjustment 9 9 existing program with the statutes and rules we have in to the bond, you have an ongoing problem. You have an 10 10 place in Utah today, there's no question that the ongoing situation and you can't say, "Well, you can't do 11 11 Division can require Genwal to treat the water that it's anything until you get a bond in place," because it's 12 12 discharging from the mine. They did that. There's no going on all the time. So you have to have the bond. 13 13 question that the Division can require that treatment MS. DRAGOO: Excuse me. That's the wrong 14 for as long as the iron levels exceed the permissible 14 rule. It was 830.100 where termination of bond amount 15 15 limits, and there's no question that the Division can depends on the approved permit and reclamation plan. 16 require the operator to pay every dime of the cost of 16 That's 830.120 and then the adjustment of the amount, 17 17 that treatment for as long as it takes. And there's no that's your bond adjustment that you're talking about, 18 18 question that the Division can withhold release of the 830.400. 19 bond and retain jurisdiction over the site for as long 19 MR. ALDER: Well --20 20 as that discharge continues to exceed the limits if it MS. DRAGOO: Look at the 420, "The Division 21 isn't treated. 21 will, it must mandate to notify the permittee and to 22 22 have an informal conference." Finally, there's no question that the 23 23 Division's got a variety of enforcement tools at its MR. ALDER: Right. I'm coming to that. 24 24 disposal if the discharge exceeds the limits and isn't MS. DRAGOO: Okay.

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MR. ALDER: Thank you.

treated. So there's -- in the existing program there's

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1	The provision about determination of bond	1	what happens in year one has to happen for a hundred
2	amount is still part of the same permitting, bonding	2	years. What happens in year one or year two can be just
3	concept that happens before disturbances. The	3	a normal surety and then you can say, "Well, now we got
4	adjustment, the one we're coming to, first of all, says	4	a pretty good idea this is not going to be quite as
5	that, "The amount of bond or deposit required and the	5	expensive, but we're not going to be around maybe as
6	terms and acceptance of an applicant's bond will be	6	long as this takes so we want to set up a third-party
7	adjusted by the Division from time to time as area	7	escrow," or something. But it doesn't have to be that
8	requiring bond coverage is increased or where the cost	8	way.
9	of future reclamation changes."	9	The rule just says there needs to be a surety
10	That's the condition, where the cost changes.	10	and I don't think, although the discussion in the rules
11	And if you go back again to where we were	11	talk about these alternatives, that's not necessary.
12	previously, 812-700, it says, "The Division required in	12	MR. GILL: One of the assumptions was is you
13	the permit that adequate bond coverage be in effect at	13	couldn't, that if the State outside of this Division, if
14	all times." So it the rules are consistent with the	14	the State didn't have a generic system for handling the
15	Division's argument that we have to take care of this	15	bonds, that we couldn't, you know, you couldn't impose
16	problem and adjust it in the way that we are. We're	16	one, the board couldn't impose one, and I wanted to
17	still providing an opportunity for input, public notice	17	address that assumption. So if the third party can hold
18	but the argument, on the other hand, doesn't make sense.	18	that bond as long as it's payable to the Division, then
19	I mean, in a way it makes sense, sure, I can understand	19	that's
20	that you want to have some information, you want to get	20	MR. ALDER: Yeah. That's the norm
21	it all before you would do it as carefully as possible.	21	MR. GILL: a piece of the puzzle that
22	I think we've made the point that we really made our	22	allows us, then, to analyze the total solution.
23	effort to do that.	23	MR. ALDER: That's the normal way it's done.
24	But you can't just say, "Well, you know, you	24	MR. GILL: And the second question, you want
25	still haven't got those costs information, we're still	25	to address the other one?
	Page 50		Page 52
_			
1	working on that plan, we're still trying to figure out	1	MR. ALDER: What happens?
2	working on that plan, we're still trying to figure out how we're going to do this," and in the meantime we have	1 2	MR. ALDER: What happens? MR. GILL: Yeah.
2	how we're going to do this," and in the meantime we have	2	MR. GILL: Yeah.
2	how we're going to do this," and in the meantime we have no bonding. That's the way the rules are not meant to	2	MR. GILL: Yeah. MR. ALDER: What happens, it gets paid back.
2 3 4	how we're going to do this," and in the meantime we have no bonding. That's the way the rules are not meant to be applied.	2 3 4	MR. GILL: Yeah. MR. ALDER: What happens, it gets paid back. I mean, nobody on the Division side is saying that this
2 3 4 5	how we're going to do this," and in the meantime we have no bonding. That's the way the rules are not meant to be applied. The rules require that there be bonding in	2 3 4 5	MR. GILL: Yeah. MR. ALDER: What happens, it gets paid back. I mean, nobody on the Division side is saying that this money is held by somebody and doesn't go back to Genwal
2 3 4 5 6	how we're going to do this," and in the meantime we have no bonding. That's the way the rules are not meant to be applied. The rules require that there be bonding in place at all times. So I think that's one answer,	2 3 4 5 6	MR. GILL: Yeah. MR. ALDER: What happens, it gets paid back. I mean, nobody on the Division side is saying that this money is held by somebody and doesn't go back to Genwal if this problem is resolved in some other manner.
2 3 4 5 6 7	how we're going to do this," and in the meantime we have no bonding. That's the way the rules are not meant to be applied. The rules require that there be bonding in place at all times. So I think that's one answer, Mr. Gill. MR. GILL: I'm going	2 3 4 5 6 7	MR. GILL: Yeah. MR. ALDER: What happens, it gets paid back. I mean, nobody on the Division side is saying that this money is held by somebody and doesn't go back to Genwal if this problem is resolved in some other manner. And there are other alternative mannered ways that this
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	how we're going to do this," and in the meantime we have no bonding. That's the way the rules are not meant to be applied. The rules require that there be bonding in place at all times. So I think that's one answer, Mr. Gill.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MR. GILL: Yeah. MR. ALDER: What happens, it gets paid back. I mean, nobody on the Division side is saying that this money is held by somebody and doesn't go back to Genwal if this problem is resolved in some other manner. And there are other alternative mannered ways that this problem might be resolved. But, and at the present time
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	how we're going to do this," and in the meantime we have no bonding. That's the way the rules are not meant to be applied. The rules require that there be bonding in place at all times. So I think that's one answer, Mr. Gill. MR. GILL: I'm going MR. ALDER: You asked two other questions that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	MR. GILL: Yeah. MR. ALDER: What happens, it gets paid back. I mean, nobody on the Division side is saying that this money is held by somebody and doesn't go back to Genwal if this problem is resolved in some other manner. And there are other alternative mannered ways that this problem might be resolved. But, and at the present time there isn't a resolution except the treatment system, so
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1 now, right? 1 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okav. 2 MR. ALDER: That's correct. 2 MR. ALDER: Let me, to address that question I 3 3 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. And I'm concerned if think you need to look at the actions that the Division 4 that had happened and this instrument were in place, 4 took and its issuing Division Order 10A and I think what 5 what rules would administer or govern the oversight or 5 you will see is that, first of all, there were some 6 6 the maintenance of that financial arrangement? You violations above the iron limit and then the Division 7 7 said, your exact words weren't these, but if the noticed that those concentrations stayed above the 8 discharge water, iron concentration had dropped below 8 permitted level consistently, then they dealt with ways 9 one milligram per liter, there'd be no reason to have 9 to treat it, and then they did their own hydrologic 10 this trust fund in place anymore. So the money would be 10 evaluation to determine the probability of that 11 11 given back. Okay? continuing in the long term and then they issued the 12 Does that mean after the first monthly sample 12 Division order. 13 where the iron level is below one milligram, it would go 13 The reason is that the rules require 14 14 back? Does it take two months' worth of readings, does protection of the material damage as well as require 15 15 it take six months? What rules govern at the point in protection of the hydrologic -- from material damage, 16 time in which the money would be refunded or given back 16 they require avoiding violation of the Clean Water Act, 17 17 to Genwal? but one violation of the Clean Water Act happens 18 18 The main thrust of my questions is does the occasionally at a mine but that doesn't invoke a 19 State have rules in place that would govern this 19 Division order. So the same thing would happen in 20 20 situation and where we're talking about a large reverse. 21 expenditure, it seems to me the rules need to be in 21 If there was a situation where it appeared 22 22 place because there's a lot of money involved and things that things are trending down and that these levels are 23 could change. So go ahead, Mr. Alder. 23 going to go away, I think the Division would do a 24 MR. ALDER: I think, again, the assumption 24 hydrologic evaluation, they'd look at the numbers and 25 25 that you're making and perhaps we're all kind of got our they'd make a determination that the probable damage Page 54 Page 56 1 heads into is that this will be something like Tennessee 1 that had been predicted is not going to occur, and the 2 2 or Pennsylvania has enacted where they have come up with bonding issue could be resolved that way by returning an acid mine drainage problem that has existed and has 3 3 the amount or reducing the amount of the bond to just 4 4 been there ever since for a long time and they set up a cover the cost of reclaiming the treatment area and 5 5 trust fund. That is in the Division order as an option but 6 6 This is a response to a problem that has been 7 7 the Division order says there will be a bond, trust evaluated scientifically and carefully and consistent 8 8 with the rules and it's going to go away the same way. fund, or other financial instrument to provide the 9 9 necessary security. So in answer to the first part of If it never goes away, then the option will be 10 10 your question, it's not necessary under the statute or to establish a trust, perhaps. 11 11 the rules and, in fact, Genwal would argue we don't have CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So I'm trying to understand 12 12 anyplace in there that talks about a trust fund, maybe the actual mechanics of being involved is. I think you 13 13 we shouldn't even do that but all that is required is said if the trend shows that the problem is going to go 14 that there be a bond or surety. And a bond or surety is 14 away, the bond or the trust fund could be done away 15 15 kept for this kind of problem, the same as it's kept for with. 16 16 any other kind of problem. MR. ALDER: Well, Mr. --17 17 And, I think, and what I mean by that is it CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And --18 18 can be in escrow, it can be a surety with a corporate MR. ALDER: I'm really not the right person to 19 surety, but the control of that money goes back to the 19 answer that. 20 20 person who establishes that surety or that escrow, once CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. 21 the conditions have been satisfied. 21 MR. ALDER: The Division would have to make an 22 22 CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So you're saying that the evaluation and what I'm trying to say is they would use 23 first sample that came back where water was below --23 their science or they would use their judgment. 24 2.4 MR. ALDER: No. I haven't got to that CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And I think you are the 25 25 problem. right person to answer my question because my question Page 55

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1	goes back to what rules are in place, what rules does	1	a time.
2	the State of Utah have that govern this situation?	2	A surety bond, is there any surety company
3	Surely you're not going to leave it up to the	3	that would issue a surety bond for this situation?
4	hydrologist to decide whether or not the money should be	4	MR. ALDER: I'm advised that it's difficult to
5	refunded.	5	get a surety bond that essentially takes care of an
6	MR. ALDER: No. No.	6	annuity situation, but that doesn't mean that for the
7	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: What I'm concerned about is	7	term of the mining permit, which is renewed every five
8	the amount of money we're talking about, what rules are	8	years, you could do a surety bond for a fixed amount of
9	in place to govern or to manage the administration of	9	money for that five years and all bonds are renewable
10	this fund, are there rules in place?	10	and are adjustable.
11	MR. ALDER: Well, we are not saying that you	11	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Five years is not in
12	need any special rule to deal with this particular type	12	perpetuity.
13	of bonding and the rules that are in place for release	13	MR. ALDER: No. But
14	of the bond say that the bond will be released when the	14	MR. GILL: If it's a variable payout you
15	reclamation has been completed, including in the release	15	probably can't get a surety bond but they'll give you a
16	provision, is the language that says that if there are	16	variable. If it's a fixed payout then you could get a
17	water pollution problems, the cost of dealing with those	17	surety bond.
18	water pollution problems and the extent and duration of	18	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Could it be a
19	those water pollution problems will be used to determine	19	collateral bond? Aren't collateral bonds to the amount
20	whether or not bonding is required to remain in place	20	that could be insured by the FDIC?
21	and how much.	21	MR. ALDER: No.
22	So there is that rule already in place and	22	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: They're not? So it could
23	it's in the statute, and the fact that, primarily under	23	be a collateral bond. The Division could accept a
24	coal mining reclamation sureties and bonds we're dealing	24	financial instrument
25	with land reclamation, it doesn't mean that those same	25	MR. PAYNE: If it's cash.
	Page 58		Page 60
-			MD ALDED C. I
1	rules don't work and can't be applied to a water	1	MR. ALDER: Cash.
2	problem.	2	MR. PAYNE: Cash is FDIC.
3	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let me ask my second	3	MR. ALDER: Cash is part of the collateral
4	question. I mean, this is a bond, you keep calling it a	4	bond. We had a property bond as a collateral bond on a
5	bond.	5	mine in Utah perviously, under the provisions for
6	MR. ALDER: Yes, sir.	6	collateral bonds but if it's money in a bank, yes, it
7	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Rule 860 defines the three	7	has to be in a federally insured account, and that's
8	types of reclamation bond that the Division can approve	8	limited to a certain amount.
9	or accept. So would this situation be a surety bond, a	9	We have bonds in amount in excess of that
10	collateral bond, or a self-bond?	10	amount that are held in federal securities that are held
11	MR. ALDER: Well, it could be any of those.	11	in escrow by a bank. So, for example, we have a
12	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, if it were a	12	couple-million-dollar bond that consists of federal
13	self-bond, that means that the company would just say,	13	notes that are rolled over periodically but they're held
14	"Well, we're good for the money."	14	in escrow, so the dollar amount doesn't affect that kind
15	MR. ALDER: Utah doesn't do self-bonding,	15	of bonding.
16	thank goodness, but it's allowed; it's allowed under the	16	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. In the order and in
17	rules.	17	some of the correspondence from the Division I've seen
18	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Well, would it be could	18	this called a trust fund.
19	it be allowed in this situation?	19	MR. ALDER: Yes.
20	MR. ALDER: I suppose it could.	20	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Are there rules that govern
21	MR. HAROUNY: Isn't there certain financial	21	how a trust fund would be set up and how it would be
22	criteria?	22	maintained?
23	MR. ALDER: Yeah, there are financial	23	MR. ALDER: No.
24	criteria, things that would have to be met.	24	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So it really
25	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: So, let's take them one at	25	couldn't be a trust fund.
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1	MR. ALDER: Right.	1	to worry about it while it's being treated. It doesn't
2	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: All right. It would have	2	need to be adjusted for costs, I don't think.
3	to be a bond.	3	Afterwards it does but not during operation.
4	MR. ALDER: I guess I said you're right too	4	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm not sure I understand
5	fast. In the Tennessee rule they said that under the	5	your answer. But the way I have it pictured in my mind
6	existing statute and program that a trust fund didn't	6	is that a financial instrument would be set up that
7		7	·
8	require additional rulemaking but I have to concede that	8	would pay out \$325,000 per year.
	that trust fund doesn't fit into one of the categories.	9	MR. ALDER: No.
9	It could be an escrow, though, I suppose.		CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And that
10	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. That would be an	10	MR. ALDER: The financial
11	interest earning account?	11	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm not correct?
12	MR. ALDER: Yes. It would have to be.	12	MR. ALDER: That's not correct. A bond has to
13	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: It has to be	13	be established in an amount that is capable of paying
14	MR. ALDER: Yes.	14	out \$325,000 per year in the event of a default. I'll
15	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: to meet the definition	15	use that word.
16	of what the Division required.	16	MR. JENSEN: Excuse me.
17	MR. ALDER: In order to meet the requirements.	17	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.
18	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: And this is my last	18	MR. JENSEN: Don't you have to assume,
19	question. If this instrument were set up and it earned	19	everybody agrees you can't buy a bond, it's not
20	interest or was paid as an annuity, to pay out the	20	available. So you're talking about having to fund and
21	\$325,000 a year that the Division thinks is necessary,	21	you're not going to have it just sit there, it is going
22	if that were set up and Genwal continues to operate the	22	to start to earn interest
23	treatment plant so that there's no expenditure from this	23	MR. ALDER: Yes. Yes.
24	fund or bond required on an annual basis, Mr. Allen	24	MR. JENSEN: I mean, isn't that the reality?
25		25	MR. ALDER: Yeah. And I don't think there's
23	asked this before, what is done, then, with the money	23	
	Page 62		Page 64
1	that's earned on this account? And, again, my question	1	any, I think in answer to Mr. Johnson's question, then,
2	goes back to are the rules in place that would establish	2	the owner of the fund is entitled to interest that it
3	what is done?	3	earns because it doesn't need to increase.
4	MR. ALDER: As to whether there are rules in	4	MR. JENSEN: So the answer is 325,000 would
5	place that establish what is done, off the top of my	5	revert to Genwal.
		6	
6	head I may not be thinking of everything, but I'd say		MR. ALDER: Right.
7	there probably aren't any but in answer to your	7	MR. JENSEN: Because you didn't use it and you
8	question, I think the liability is a fixed amount that	8	don't need if for that year.
9	is estimated as of the date that treatment stops.	9	MR. ALDER: That's correct.
10	So if every year Genwal continues to operate	10	MR. JENSEN: Isn't that the effect
11	the plant and to treat it, then the uncertain question	11	mechanically?
12	of risk and liability to the State is a fixed amount	12	THE WITNESS: Yes.
13	which just, you know, you may have to adjust it from	13	MR. PAYNE: Although, I would disagree with
14	time to time as inflation or other costs go into place,	14	that because that 325,000 is going to inflate at an
15	but it doesn't have to be modified because, in fact, you	15	annual year on year so you're going to have to fund
16	would assume that it's not going on, it's just a	16	that.
17	precaution and it's going to stay at that amount as long	17	MR. JENSEN: But you take care of that in
18	as it's treated year to year.	18	terms of periodic adjustments to the bond going forward.
19	But in the event Genwal closes shop and says,	19	MR. ALDER: And it may go down.
20	"You know what, we're not responsible for that	20	MR. JENSEN: In this instance, excuse me, the
21	subsidiary corporation's liabilities, we're out of	21	deposit amount going forward.
22	here," then that amount of money, which has been	22	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead, Mr. Harouny.
23	calculated based on the cost, an amount necessary to	23	MR. HAROUNY: But still the question is at
24		24	·
25	meet that 325,000 or whatever it turns out to be, is	25	what point in time do you think the adjustment needs to
43	there to take over responsibility. But you don't have Page 63	23	be made not for inflation purposes but from actual iron Page 65
	Page 64	1	Page 65

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1	content or other is the iron the only contaminant	1	MR. HAROUNY: Oh, so, the actual water flow
2	you're worried about	2	started way before that.
3	MR. ALDER: Yes.	3	MS. DRAGOO: Yeah.
4	MR. HAROUNY: or are there other agents, as	4	MR. HAROUNY: But the iron content increased,
5	well?	5	was that as a result of that explosion or did that occur
6	MR. ALDER: As I understand it, it's just	6	prior to before the explosion.
7	iron.	7	MS. DRAGOO: No, that was just recent and our
8	MR. HAROUNY: Just iron?	8	hydrologist prepared a report on that and believes that
9	MR. ALDER: Yes.	9	
10	MR. HAROUNY: And how has it been are there	10	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We're going to get
11	a series of ponds, settling ponds right now that it's	11	MS. DRAGOO: this is also the mine water
12	going through?	12	flooding, being exposed to pyrite and then that has
13	MR. ALDER: You know, that's a really	13	produced
14	complicated question and has had a lot of different	14	MR. HAROUNY: I'm just right now worried about
15	answers over the time and I'm not sure the current	15	cross bonding and bonding on bonding and, et cetera,
16	answer that I would give would be correct and I think we	16	et cetera, issues that may already be covered or not. I
17	just have to say it's a chemical treatment system, it's	17	just want to make sure
18		18	•
19	not just a MR. HAROUNY: I am I'm interested in in	19	MR. ALDER: There won't be cross bonding but I
		1	think if you want answers to those questions, we need to
20	actual reclamation of the ponds, themselves, or the	20	get to the next hearing and there's a lot of information
21	actual mine operations. I may have heard wrong but	21	on all of those questions and they're good questions.
22	Ms. Dragoo mentioned that the company may go back into	22	It's just that the first question is, Are we entitled to
23	the mines	23	look to Genwal for security at this time for the costs
24	MR. ALDER: Yes.	24	of treatment as a precaution of them not continuing to
25	MR. HAROUNY: properly so that the mine,	25	treat the water?
	Page 66		Page 68
1	itaalf is under hand servest has a real-mation hand?	1	Can I ack the countle indulgance?
1	itself, is under bond, correct, has a reclamation bond?	2	Can I ask the court's indulgence?
2	MR. ALDER: Yes.	3	(Discussion off the record.)
4	MS. DRAGOO: Correct.	4	COULD I have, like, two minutes?
	MR. HAROUNY: So where does this fit into the		CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Yes.
5	reclamation bond in regards to the mine operations?	5	(Discussion off the record.)
6	Isn't water flow and water contamination are any kind	6	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We'll go off the record
7	of contaminants coming from the mine included in that	7	now.
8	bond?	8	(Recess taken.)
9	MR. ALDER: Not currently. And I think the	9	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Let's go back on the
10	reason is that it was designed to not have gravity	10	record. Mr. Harouny, were you still asking questions?
11	discharge and at the time that they were pumping, there	11	MR. HAROUNY: Yes.
12	was not a water-quality problem. This is not an	12	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Can we have everyone's
13	anticipated event	13	attention, please?
	anticipated event.		
14	MR. HAROUNY: So this could be as a result of	14	Thank you.
15		15	Thank you. MR. HAROUNY: The reason I was asking
15 16	MR. HAROUNY: So this could be as a result of	1	•
15	MR. HAROUNY: So this could be as a result of the explosion, correct?	15	MR. HAROUNY: The reason I was asking
15 16	MR. HAROUNY: So this could be as a result of the explosion, correct? MR. ALDER: Could be.	15 16	MR. HAROUNY: The reason I was asking questions was because I was trying to get at two issues
15 16 17	MR. HAROUNY: So this could be as a result of the explosion, correct? MR. ALDER: Could be. MR. HAROUNY: Could be. Is there any kind of	15 16 17	MR. HAROUNY: The reason I was asking questions was because I was trying to get at two issues here. You have a variable issue, which is the water
15 16 17 18	MR. HAROUNY: So this could be as a result of the explosion, correct? MR. ALDER: Could be. MR. HAROUNY: Could be. Is there any kind of insurance issues here at play, tying this situation with	15 16 17 18	MR. HAROUNY: The reason I was asking questions was because I was trying to get at two issues here. You have a variable issue, which is the water flow and the amount of contaminants that vary from day
15 16 17 18 19	MR. HAROUNY: So this could be as a result of the explosion, correct? MR. ALDER: Could be. MR. HAROUNY: Could be. Is there any kind of insurance issues here at play, tying this situation with a actual explosion? CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Collapse.	15 16 17 18 19	MR. HAROUNY: The reason I was asking questions was because I was trying to get at two issues here. You have a variable issue, which is the water flow and the amount of contaminants that vary from day to day and then you have a fixed issue, which has to do with the ponds, and the way you're treating it and the
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15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR. HAROUNY: So this could be as a result of the explosion, correct? MR. ALDER: Could be. MR. HAROUNY: Could be. Is there any kind of insurance issues here at play, tying this situation with a actual explosion? CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Collapse. MS. DRAGOO: I do not think there's any evidence of that. Excuse me. This discharge, the mine-water discharge, itself, was occurring in the 1990s	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	MR. HAROUNY: The reason I was asking questions was because I was trying to get at two issues here. You have a variable issue, which is the water flow and the amount of contaminants that vary from day to day and then you have a fixed issue, which has to do with the ponds, and the way you're treating it and the facilities, et cetera, et cetera, which I believe is not bonded at this point in time or is it? MR. JENSEN: It's not.

1	et cetera. So you're dealing with this we're focused	1	variables like our discussion today, I think,
2	on one thing and say: "Okay. We're going to take care	2	illustrates that.
3	of the variable, which is the water treatment, and the	3	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Thank you, Mr. Allen.
4	water flow, and here's the operating cost and here's how	4	Mr. Payne.
5	much it's going to cost to treat this," but once this	5	MR. PAYNE: And my question actually goes to
6	thing is done someone would have to reclaim, say Genwal	6	that in some respect and to Mr. Alder here. First, let
7	is up and gone and the State treats it and for some	7	me ask this question: So you've asked Genwal to provide
8	reason or another is able to stop the water flow, then	8	surety to the Division, payable to the Division in an
9	the facilities would have to be reclaimed. So how are	9	amount sufficient to meet or to provide \$325,000; is
10	we going to deal with that situation; is that going to	10	that correct?
11	be included in the bond the amount of bond or not?	11	MR. ALDER: In perpetuity.
12	MS. DRAGOO: Mr. Harouny, this was corrected	12	MR. PAYNE: In perpetuity. How would the
13	by David Gibbs who confirmed that the water treatment	13	Division judge the adequacy of that amount of bond, by
14	facilities	14	what standard?
15	MR. JENSEN: Can you speak a little louder,	15	MR. ALDER: I think we would employ experts
16	please?	16	and financial people who could give us, to some degree,
17	MS. DRAGOO: the ponds are included in the	17	
18	current reclamation bond.	18	a certainty how that annuity would be set up. I mean, what the amount would be? I can't tell you that we have
19	MR. HAROUNY: In the current mine reclamation	19	•
20	bond?	20	in-house ability to do that. But I'm not sure that a
21		21	rule is going to do much more than that.
22	MS. DRAGOO: Yes, mine reclamation bond.	22	If you look at the Tennessee rule and the
23	MR. ALLEN: Yes. So the bond has been	1	portion in the Federal Register where they talk about
24	adjusted once to account for the surface effects of the	23	the implementation of that rule, they discuss exactly
	treatment facilities including the pond.		this process. And they say, first of all, they'd employ
25	MR. ALDER: I'm sorry. I didn't understand.	25	experts to look at the nature of the discharge, the
	Page 70		Page 72
1	If that was your question, that is correct.	1	extent, the type of treatment, and those types of
2	MR. HAROUNY: Yeah, that was my question.	2	questions.
3	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Payne, do you have	3	MR. PAYNE: I'm talking about the economic
4	questions?	4	side of this.
5	•	5	MR. ALDER: I know. I intend
6	MR. ALLEN: Mr. Chairman, may I address your question for a minute, before we	6	MR. PAYNE: Okay.
7	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead, Mr. Allen.	7	MR. ALDER: And the second part of that rule,
8	MR. ALLEN: This exercise in imagination	8	•
9	5	9	right after that then it says the next thing it says they would consult with the operator and say, What kind
10	this exercise in imagination we're going through to	10	of operation and this is under an alternative system
11	think about how the financial instrument might work and	11	where they say, "What kind of bond do you want to put
		1 I	
12	how bond release or bond adjustment might work, I think	1	
	is a really productive exercise for an agency that's	12	up? What kind of arrangement do you want to put in
13	is a really productive exercise for an agency that's trying to implement an alternative bonding system. Now,	12 13	up? What kind of arrangement do you want to put in place?" And they would say, "Well, we want to do a
13 14	is a really productive exercise for an agency that's trying to implement an alternative bonding system. Now, as I mentioned under the federal act, alternative	12 13 14	up? What kind of arrangement do you want to put in place?" And they would say, "Well, we want to do a trust fund."
13 14 15	is a really productive exercise for an agency that's trying to implement an alternative bonding system. Now, as I mentioned under the federal act, alternative bonding systems are authorized.	12 13 14 15	up? What kind of arrangement do you want to put in place?" And they would say, "Well, we want to do a trust fund." And so then the rule says, and I can refer you
13 14 15 16	is a really productive exercise for an agency that's trying to implement an alternative bonding system. Now, as I mentioned under the federal act, alternative bonding systems are authorized. If the State finds that the use of surety	12 13 14 15 16	up? What kind of arrangement do you want to put in place?" And they would say, "Well, we want to do a trust fund." And so then the rule says, and I can refer you to the page, then they would consult financial experts
13 14 15 16 17	is a really productive exercise for an agency that's trying to implement an alternative bonding system. Now, as I mentioned under the federal act, alternative bonding systems are authorized. If the State finds that the use of surety bonds and self-bonds and collateral bonds doesn't meet	12 13 14 15 16 17	up? What kind of arrangement do you want to put in place?" And they would say, "Well, we want to do a trust fund." And so then the rule says, and I can refer you to the page, then they would consult financial experts and they have a computer program that they referenced in
13 14 15 16 17 18	is a really productive exercise for an agency that's trying to implement an alternative bonding system. Now, as I mentioned under the federal act, alternative bonding systems are authorized. If the State finds that the use of surety bonds and self-bonds and collateral bonds doesn't meet their objectives, they can go ahead under the federal	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	up? What kind of arrangement do you want to put in place?" And they would say, "Well, we want to do a trust fund." And so then the rule says, and I can refer you to the page, then they would consult financial experts and they have a computer program that they referenced in this rule, said that they would refer to that computer
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1	notion that your going to get your costs to agree. If	1	MR. ALDER: Well, my answer was
2	you look at a risk-free rate and all the assumptions	2	straightforward. I said, Yes, sir.
3	that would go into calculating a risk-free rate, which	3	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. Mr. Harouny said
4	would be necessary to calculate an annuity, I mean, I've	4	there's two years' worth of the operating costs sitting
5	recently seen the State of Alaska say a 5.5 risk-free	5	in an account, you're saying that would be
6	rate is fine. That puts this bond around bond amount	6	MR. HAROUNY: That they can use for operating.
7	down around \$7 million.	7	MR. ALDER: Oh, I thought you said there would
8	Now, there's a huge difference between	8	be enough money in an account.
9	7,000,000 and a 30,000,000 that they have calculated.	9	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: No, he said two years'
10	It seems to me that it needs to be more ad hoc than just	10	worth, I believe.
11	saying, "We'll employ experts," and I guess you're	11	MR. HAROUNY: Two years' worth of operating
12	probably getting the sense that there's some discomfort	12	costs sitting in an account that he can use for
13	on this board that this didn't go through rulemaking.	13	operating while we go through rulemaking, we're covered.
14	So I'll put this question to you. What went into	14	MR. ALDER: No. I think as the rule says, you
15	the Division's decision, the Division's decision to not	15	have to have adequate bonding in place at all times. It
16	seek rulemaking, which by, what would seem like a safer	16	has to be adequate surety in place at all times. And I
17	harbor going forward in promulgating this, or requesting	17	think that if it took two years and there was some sort
18	this in general, to have those rules at your back and	18	of temporary arrangement, that could be something that
19	not face the arbitrary and capricious accusations that	19	could be worked out. Frankly, that was in January of
20	can come with regard to this approach?	20	2008, kind of the direction the Division was heading but
21	MR. ALDER: I think it's a good question and	21	we got a closed door and a do nothing or do something
22	it was a dilemma that the Division had to deal with	22	option and we chose, given the limited resources and the
23	given its limited resources and the ongoing potential	23	risk of liability to reevaluate the hydrologic
24	for liability and risk that was not insured. I think	24	assumptions, concluded those hydrologic assumptions were
25	maybe Mr. Baza can address that, if you would allow	25	valid and severe and required action, and then we took
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	1 agc /4		1 age 70
1	that. It's more of a management question.	1	the action that you have before you.
2	Are you okay with that or not?	2	MR. PAYNE: Can I finish?
3	MR. PAYNE: I think we're just going to have	3	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead.
4	counsel speak. I'm okay. I think my point's made.	4	MR. PAYNE: Mr. Alder, can I have you
5	Perhaps	5	skipped over this in your presentation. Could you walk
6	MR. ALDER: Well, it is a good point and I	6	me through where the authority comes from in statute to
7	think that, as I say, the Division does not object to	7	require this? I'm not challenging you. I'm just
8	proceeding with rulemaking. But if we say, "Let's	8	struggling to understand it so I'd like to have a
9	proceed with rulemaking," it'll be better, we'll have a	9	roadmap drawn for me to make sure, you know, if
10	better idea how we're going to what options,	10	lawmaking is necessary, that would be a prerequisite to
11	instruments are out there, how we're going to release	11	rulemaking.
12	them and how we're going to calculate the amounts and	12	MR. ALDER: So let me make sure I understand
13	adjust the amounts.	13	the question. Where the provision is in the statute,
14	That's like a giant leap across the pond from	14	that would
15	where we were when we issued Division Order 10 and we're	15	MR. PAYNE: That would allow
16	told there would be no bonding. If, in fact, bonding is	16	MR. ALDER: authorize
17	necessary and it is necessary with a rule, I think the	17	MR. PAYNE: Yes.
18	Division's fine with that.	18	MR. ALDER: the rulemaking?
19	MR. HAROUNY: May I ask a question. So,	19	MR. PAYNE: Would it authorize a rulemaking
20	arbitrarily, if there's two years' operating costs	20	around requiring bonding for long-term
21	sitting in an account that they have the right to use	21	MR. ALDER: Okay. I think anytime this board
22	while this thing has gone through rulemaking, would that	22	wants to, it can establish rules to help implement the
23	be okay with you?	23	statute and to expand upon as long as those rules are
24	MR. ALDER: Yes, sir.	24	consistent with the statute, and the purposes of the
25	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Say that again, Mr. Alder.	25	statute. So if that's your question, I think it's up to
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	rage /3	I	Page 77

1 the Division to choose it but as Tennessee said --1 permit to protect hydrology before and after mining, 2 MR. PAYNE: No, no, no. I'm wanting you to 2 that's a legitimate basis for determining the amount of 3 3 the bond. not quote Tennessee or -- or SMCRA. I want you to help 4 me with Utah statute, just educate me here a little bit. 4 Again, we get back to the last part of that 5 5 I'm struggling with this point. same statute, so under 40-1015.5, it says, "The amount 6 6 MR. ALDER: I'll be glad to do that. The of the bond, surety, or deposit required as the terms 7 7 shall be adjusted by the Division from time to time as reason that Tennessee is nice is -- and the statute's 8 the same, I mean, SMCRA is the same and they are -- do 8 affected land acreages are increased or decreased or 9 it pretty succinctly. But I believe I did this in the 9 where the cost of future reclamation changes." So from 10 footnotes on the reply brief and I did it in the 10 that you need to go, probably, to the rules, which --11 11 beginning of the argument. MR. PAYNE: Okay. 12 12 MR. PAYNE: Please walk me through that. MR. ALDER: -- talk about the reclamation 13 MR. ALDER: What? 13 plan, but I'll take you to one other spot. And the 14 14 MR. PAYNE: Please walk me through that? other spot is --15 15 MR. ALDER: All right. All right. First of MR. PAYNE: Well, let me --16 all, I'm not going to go through the requirements in the 16 MR. ALDER: -- where it talks about release of 17 17 permit unless you want me to read through all of those. the bond in the next section. Go ahead. 18 18 MR. PAYNE: No. MR. PAYNE: Well, I was going to stop you at 19 MR. ALDER: That talk about you have to 19 40-1015 and ask you what the effect of paragraph -- or 20 20 protect water quality and the mining operations. I section 2 there is, about the duration. 21 21 don't think that's contested anymore. So -- and the MR. ALDER: Yeah. Okay. And that was cited 22 22 same with the performance standards. The performance by the -- when we first started down this road and there 23 23 standards say that you have to protect the water quality seemed to be great resistance to any bonding, that 24 before and after mining, and I don't think that's 24 statutory language was cited. And it does sort of just 25 25 contested. stand out as saying that the duration of the bond is Page 80 Page 78 1 1 limited to revegetation. And it gives the Division MR. PAYNE: Okay. 2 MR. ALDER: So when you get to the bonding 2 pause, but if, as I interpret that, has to be read 3 3 amount, the amount is called for in 40-1015.1 and, first consistent with the provisions in the next section, the 4 4 next statute, that talks about release of the bond. of all, the strongest statement is that the bonding has 5 5 to be sufficient to require compliance with all of Because whatever the duration is, you know, the initial 6 the -- to ensure compliance with all of the requirements 6 duration, whatever you plan for the duration of that 7 7 of the permit and the act. bond to be, may be limited -- if you do it right and you 8 8 MR. PAYNE: Right. I see. I read that. So don't plan for a mine that's going to be unanticipated 9 9 you're saying there's that requirement there and you're post-mining drainage, so you don't have that uncertainty 10 10 saying all the requirements then points back to the or perpetual issue out there then, of course, that is 11 11 requirements statute to protect water quality. the natural duration of the bond, when you finish 12 12 MR. ALDER: That's correct. And then further reclamation. 13 13 down in that same paragraph, about two full sentences But you have to go to the release of the bond 14 below that, it says, "The amount of bond required for 14 and this is where it comes back in and pulls the 15 15 performance standards and the permit requirements under each bonded area shall depend on the reclamation 16 requirements of the permit, shall reflect the probable 16 the control of the bond and that says, if you look at 17 17 difficulty of reclamation, giving consideration to such section 3 of 40-1016, the last sentence says, "No bond 18 18 factors as topography, geography of the site" -- I mean, shall be fully released until all reclamation 19 19 "geology of the site," excuse me -- "hydrology, requirements of this chapter are finally met." 20 20 revegetation potential as shall be determined by the And above that it's even stronger. It says --21 Division. " 21 this is when somebody comes in and they apply, so in 22 22 Now, granted that's a tangential throw of a answer to your question about how do we get out of this 23 23 situation, the applicant comes it and applies because we big general term, but hydrology concerns are a 24 24 want our bond released. legitimate question and given the requirements in the 25 25 previous section in the performance standards in the And the Division makes an evaluation, that's Page 79 Page 81

1	required by this statute. It says, "The evaluation	1	rule, as I understand it, initially was going to include
2	shall consider, among other things, the degree of	2	a question or the material damage rule, that's what
3	difficulty to complete any remaining reclamation." This	3	it was, was going to include a rule about bonding for
4	is the important part, "Whether pollution of surface and	4	water long-term bonding.
5	subsurface water is occurring, the probability of	5	But we made inquiries after your question and
6	continuance of further occurrences of water pollution	6	they said no, that was no longer part of the proposed
		7	
7	and the pollution and the estimated cost of abating the		rulemaking and then somebody said, "Well, it might be,
8	pollution."	8	but it isn't now," and they basically said, you know,
9	That's the strongest language in the statute	9	it's going to be a couple of years before they finish
10	out there that says, notwithstanding what it says in the	10	that rule, I think. So that particular very recent
11	previous section about durations until revegetation, the	11	initial rulemaking is related to a very specific problem
12	bond has to be can't be released unless you consider	12	of mountaintop mining, as I understand it.
13	water pollution, costs, and duration.	13	But this statement here, I don't think, you
14	MR. PAYNE: Okay. At the beginning of that	14	know, it's pretty current. It's 1995 and, I mean, 2007,
15	wording, 1016 says, "The Division shall adopt and	15	sorry.
16	promulgate rules providing for the release."	16	I can see how current I am, 1995's current.
17	MR. ALDER: Yes, sir.	17	It's 2007 and I think it's the current
18	MR. PAYNE: So I guess it's going to	18	position of OSM that rulemaking isn't necessary.
19	Mr. Johnson's question. The last question I have for	19	MR. PAYNE: Thank you, Mr. Alder.
20	you is you've referred to this Tennessee rulemaking and	20	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions from
21	this Fed Register notice. What weight should this board	21	the board?
22	put on this? I mean, is this merely the opinions of OSM	22	MR. ALLEN: Mr. Chairman, may I address
23	counsel?	23	Mr. Payne's questions for a minute?
24	MR. ALDER: Yes, it is probably that.	24	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Go ahead, Mr. Allen.
25	MR. PAYNE: Okay.	25	MR. ALLEN: Mr. Payne hit upon the fundamental
23	•	23	
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1	MR. ALDER: I mean, first of all, it's the	1	question here, which is where is it written that the
2	very considered opinions	2	Division is authorized to require a bond of this type
3	MR. PAYNE: Considered opinions.	3	for this purpose? The fallacy in the Division's
4	MR. ALDER: of OSM's counsel that has	4	argument is the Division's assumption that the statute
5	directed and guided their actions in face of much more	5	provides that anything that the coal program requires
6	common and more serious problems of the same nature Utah	6	
7	•	7	may also be bonded for. As I said, the coal program has
	has and I think it's sound argument and certainly not a		lots of requirements and then there's a much narrower
8	court that's compelling this board to decide one way or	8	subset of the activities for which an operator is
9	another.	9	required to post a bond.
10	MR. PAYNE: And then any comments that this	10	Turning to the language of 40-1015, the
11	Federal Register notice noted that the national	11	language says that, "The operator shall post a bond for
12	rulemaking was not necessary, yet I understand national	12	performance payable to the State and the United States,
13	rulemaking is assumed to be	13	if appropriate, which is conditioned upon faithful
14	MR. ALDER: No. You know, and you asked that.	14	performance of all the requirements of this act." There
15	MR. PAYNE: I asked that because I heard that	15	are two issues, what performance are we bonding for and
16	directly from the Division or OSM director.	16	what are the conditions of the bond?
17	MR. ALDER: Right. And I think that we	17	I go to a surety on behalf of my client and
18	responded to your question by letter in the first round	18	ask for a bond, the first thing they want to know is how
19	of briefing, there were a little bit like passing in the	19	much, what kinds of things am I as the surety going to
20	night because we were addressing the question that you	20	be required to pay for if you default? And the answer
21	had, which is currently there's a mountaintop mining	21	in that question is paying for reclamation, which is
2.2	rule that's under consideration	22	restoration of the surface of the land in the permit
23	Am I speaking correctly, Dana, on this?	23	area sufficient for its post-mining land use.
24	MS. DEAN: I'm sorry?	24	And the next question the surety will ask is,
25	MR. ALDER: And part of the mountaintop mining	25	"What are the conditions of this bond?" And the answer
1 - ~			
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to that question is faithful performance upon -- of all of the requirements of the act. In other words, we bond for the subset but release of that bond is conditioned upon the whole set. And that's the way the law is structured to assure that operators fulfill all of their duties. And that brings us to the question of bond release.

I mean, bond release can be conditioned upon things that are not bonded for. I think that's the point and that's the fallacy here is that the Division is really conflating these two points of what activities do we bond for and what things is the bond conditioned upon, and they're really two separate issues.

MR. ALDER: Well, but they aren't to the surety because if the surety can't get his money back under the bond release because there's a water pollution problem, he's not going to turn to the operator and say, "Well, wait, wait, wait a second. I just bonded for vegetation, give me my money back." The act is very clear. All of the requirements of the permit and the chapter, the act.

And so I don't think that's a fair analogy and I think, and I realize I'm stepping over slightly but Mr. Allen previously made a response, an argument that I didn't respond to which is that, you know, we don't have

nothing needed you don't have to worry about how the bond is released or anything else. They get the money. Their obligation is met under this financial assurance.

And I would refer you to this document, which is the Tennessee Regulatory Program Final Rule and I would refer you to Page 9619, the center column, where it says, "We anticipate that a fully funded trust or annuity may include provisions for payment to the permittee as a mechanism to cover the cost of water treatment, especially for those permittees no longer generating income from the mining of coal. Payments from the income stream gross, out of a fully funded trust fund or annuity will not be considered a bond release or a bond forfeiture."

There's a mechanism there already anticipated and whether you call it a bond, which covers the three categories that the chairman mentioned, or a financial assurance, which I believe is the intent of the legislature under the statute I referred to earlier, which is the generic, cover all costs, I think that is something that ought to be within the mix.

MR. HAROUNY: That was exactly, precisely, what I suggested, but I suggested for two years.

MR. GILL: And it can be for two years, it can be for a longer period, and it can be developed by

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to bond for this kind of stuff. We bond for land problems.

But there's a big difference between other things, other operational obligations that a coal operator has. When the coal mining stops, the air pollution stops. When the coal mining stops, other continuing impacts stop, but when the coal mining stops and you have an unanticipated post-mining pollution discharge that's going to continue for a long, long time, that's exactly the same thing as having an unreclaimed mountainside that's going to continue to contribute problems.

So I don't think -- I think the fact is it is the kind of problem that's covered by bonding and by the act.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Gill?

MR. GILL: Okay. New scenario. This is called a financial assurance, not a bond. Financial assurance, financial guarantee. It's an A, B, C transaction in which A, the permittee sets up some sort of financial guarantee, B, the money from that financial assurance goes to the permittee, and then, C, the permittee pays that to the division.

If not all the money is needed, okay, then the permittee only has to pay you what's needed. If there's

reasonable parties rather than this board. But in the absence of it, that same statute I read, gives this board authority to frame its own solution in my view.
And so --

MR. ALLEN: Mr. Gill --

MR. GILL: -- I think there's some solutions here, it just needs to be worked out by reasonable people.

CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Mr. Allen, go ahead.
MR. ALLEN: Mr. Gill, I'd refer you to the
first full paragraph on that page you were just reading
from, Page 9619. The Office of Surface Mining says,
"They are providing for the use of trust funds and
annuities in Tennessee as an alternative bonding system
provided for in section 509C of the act." And as I
pointed out, the federal act does, indeed, provide that
the regulatory agency may implement alternative bonding
systems in addition to the three types mentioned under
that authority.

The State of Utah did not include a provision comparable to 509C delegating that authority for implementing alternative bonding systems down to either this board or the Division. So if we were going to try to expand the -- the universe of the types of financial instruments that can be posted as a bond, if we're going

1 to go into the realr	m of alternative bonding systems, I'm	1	permits or continued operations on posting of a bond.
_	going back to the legislature.	2	And I don't think we're disputing that. I mean, the
3 MR. GILL: (3	question is what do you bond for and what kind of
4 MR. PAYNE	•	4	financial instruments do you use to bond?
	JOHNSON: No other questions for the	5	MR. JENSEN: And you don't think there's a
	/, did you have a question?	6	legitimate concern about ongoing treatment of iron-laden
7 MR. QUIGLE		7	water if Genwal went away?
	JOHNSON: Mr. Jensen?	8	MR. ALLEN: At this point, no, I don't think
9 MR. JENSEN		9	that's a legitimate concern. Certainly, the concern
	n goes to Genwal counsel, I guess I	10	over ongoing treatment, if this is perpetual, is
	to your reading of the statute. Does	11	legitimate. But asking the question of what we'll do if
1	Division have authority to require	12	Genwal goes away, the statute provides for addressing
	ty to handle ongoing costs of water	13	that question in a limited set of circumstances and it
14 treatment?	ty to fiantile origoning costs of water	14	just doesn't fit.
	The short answer is no. The form	15	-
	The short answer is no. The form e is retaining jurisdiction over the	16	MR. JENSEN: And so I can't remember but it seems, didn't your brief touch on rulemaking?
, ,	the operator to pay and provide for	17	MR. ALLEN: It did touch on rulemaking.
J	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18	5
,	em for as long as it's necessary.	19	MR. JENSEN: But if you say that this board
	N: So your position is let me get	20	doesn't have the authority short of the legislature,
	position is no bond, period, so	1	again, that's kind of a moot argument, isn't it?
	you tell me, you say that they got	21 22	MR. ALLEN: Well, there are two possibilities.
	horse, what if we say they got the	1	MR. JENSEN: Let me ask you
	se, are you going to say again, then,	23	MR. ALLEN: Okay.
	to the Division and say, You've got	24	MR. JENSEN: If this board were to say, We
25 to comply with 830	, that they don't have the authority	25	think that there's a basis to require a surety here, but
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1 to do that?		1	in all fairness to both Genwal and the industry that
	N: I'm afraid so.	2	we're going to have rulemaking so that everybody
	EN: Well, then, that kind of makes	3	understands the playing field, are you going to take the
	nd of meaningless when you tell us	4	position that we don't have the authority to do the
-	irt before the horse.	5	rulemaking because there isn't the underlying
	N: They've got the cart before the	6	authorization from the legislature?
	• =	7	MR. ALLEN: I think the rulemaking could go
	hey have a horse. I think you know	8	
	guing in the alternative.	9	further and be more comprehensive with authorization
52.103	EN: You think we don't have that	10	from the legislature than without it and that's because
· ·	0-10-6 of the code?		of the alternative bonding authority that's absent right
	N: That's the provision that Mr. Gill	11	NOW.
12 referred to earlier		12	Alternative bonding authority, I think, would
	N JOHNSON: 40-10-16. 40-10-16.	13	be necessary to expand the types of financial
	N: 40-10-16.	14	instruments beyond the three types we've talked about.
	EN: 40-10-6.	15	If, on the other hand, we were going to try to
	N: Dash 6. That is the provision	16	make this work within the authorized types of financial
	earlier which provides that the	17	instruments, then I don't think you need additional
	rision may do all things necessary to	18	legislative authority.
	sions of this act. That just begs the	19	MR. JENSEN: Well, it seems to me you've got
	re a provision of this act for them to	20	all these arguments out there but at the end of day your
21 enforce at this po		21	position is there is no authority that's been granted by
	EN: Well, I'm looking at subsection	22	the legislature, period. That's where you cut to. I
23 7 .	la Bassa Mara	23	think that's what you're saying.
	N: Bear with me.	24	MR. ALLEN: And, certainly, as the Division
25 Indeed, th		25	
1	ere is the authority to condition Page 91	2 3	has laid out their intent under Division Order 10, it Page 93

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1	appears to me that they're asking to implement an	1	too?
2	alternative bonding system.	2	MR. ALDER: I thought it was just a comment.
3	MR. JENSEN: I guess I'm trying to understand	3	MR. GILL: I'm just saying that we're going to
4	it. If this board wants to fashion some kind of a	4	go in and deliberate. If you guys want to talk about it
5	resolution to this, I'm hearing you say that we don't	5	knowing that that may be very well where we end up, that
6	have that authority.	6	might be wise.
7	MR. ALLEN: It would have to be within the	7	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I don't think we're going
8	framework of the existing financial instruments, the	8	to deliberate on that at this point in time. We are
9	existing authorized, those three types.	9	going to take this under advisement.
10	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any other questions?	10	MR. GILL: Whatever.
11	MR. GILL: I think that pretty well sums it	11	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Bearing in mind that we
12		12	limited today's discussion to the legal questions
13	Up.	13	involved, not the technical aspects of this matter, is
14	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: I'm hoping none of the	14	
	counsel feels they need to make any kind of closing	15	there anyone else present that would like to address the
15	statement.	1	board regarding the legal matters that we've been
16	MR. ALDER: I already took care of that need,	16	discussing?
17	I felt.	17	Okay. Seeing nobody, we are going to take
18	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.	18	this under advisement and get back to the parties as
19	MS. DRAGOO: I did want to address your	19	quickly as we can.
20	question about the chronology you had suggested that,	20	We appreciate all the input today and we will
21	you know, if Genwal had complied initially but I just	21	try to do this as quickly as we can.
22	want to point out that this Division order supersedes	22	Do we need to continue the matter or are we
23	all the old timelines and time frames by its own terms	23	just we're taking the decision on this phase
24	and so we started anew with new time frames and in	24	MR. JENSEN: On this limited issue.
25	Genwal's opinion it's in compliance, it has complied	25	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: under advisement.
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1	with all the time frames and submitted everything which	1	Julie Ann, is this on next month's docket
2	the Division requested within those time frames.	2	already?
3	Now, the Division may be getting back to us	3	(Discussion off the record.)
4	with deficiencies but, you know, we feel like we've met	4	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay. So we will continue
5	the terms of the order.	5	this matter until the February hearing, February 23rd.
6	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Okay.	6	Okay. All right. Let's take about a
7	MR. ALDER: To be more correct, I will only	7	ten-minute break. And then we will get into the matter,
8	say that the ABS argument that that's a requirement,	8	the El Paso Company Injection Well request.
9	that's a strawman, that's not a requirement. It's one	9	Thank you, everybody. Let's try to reconvene
10	option. It's a way to address this. The board, the	10	at 3:10.
11	Division would not resist rulemaking, it would allow for	11	(PROCEEDINGS IN THE ABOVE-ENTITLED
12	that, and I think the provisions that have been cited by	12	MATTER WERE CONCLUDED.)
13	Mr. Jensen would allow for that kind of rulemaking.	13	
14	Thank you for your indulgence.	14	
15	MS. DRAGOO: Thank you.	15	
16	MR. GILL: One final comment. Just to	16	
17	comment. If the board was to take 40-10-6, subsection 7	17	
18	which says, "The condition issuance of permit on bonds,	18	
19	deposits, or sureties," and then subsection 9, "Do all	19	
20	other things necessary to enforce the provisions of this	20	
21	act," if we were to let you know that that would be	21	
22	something on which we would hang our decision, would you	22	
23	be willing to discuss this between you and fashion a	23	
24	solution that may be better than what we would do?	24	
25	CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Who are you addressing that	25	
			Daga 07
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1	DEDODTEDIC CERTIFICATE	
1 2	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE STATE OF UTAH)	
۷.	: SS.	
3	COUNTY OF UTAH)	
4	I, Jeff S. Eaton, do certify that I am a	
5	Certified Court Reporter in and for the State of Utah.	
6	That as such reporter, I reported the occasion	
7	of the proceedings of the above-entitled matter at the	
8	aforesaid time and place.	
9	That the proceeding was reported by me in	
10	stenotype using computer-aided transcription consisting	
11	of pages 3 through 97 inclusive;	
12 13	That the same constitutes a true and correct transcription of the said proceedings;	
14	That I am not of kin or otherwise associated	
15	with any of the parties herein or their counsel, and	
16	that I am not interested in the events thereof	
17	WITNESS my hand at Provo, Utah, this 3rd day	
18	of February, 2011.	
19	· © 4// 9/	
20	9/ 50. 10	
21 22	in the chi	
22	leff S. Faton, DBD CSD	
23	Jen 3. Laton, Kr K, CSK	
24	10/2	
25	WITNESS my hand at Provo, Utah, this 3rd day of February, 2011. Jeff S. Eaton, RPR, CSR Page 98	
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